

The Washington Times

Published Evening and Sunday at
THE MUNSEY BUILDING,
Penn. Ave., between 12th and 14th Sts.
New York Office.....115 Fifth Ave.
Chicago Office.....422 Marquette Building
Boston Office.....Journal Building
Daily, one year.....\$3.00
Sunday, one year.....\$2.50
FRANK A. MUNSEY.

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 6 cents a week for the Evening and 5 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.
HAVE THE TIMES MAILED TO YOU.

Persons leaving Washington for the summer can have the Times mailed to them at the same rate as paid for delivery in the city, viz., 6 cents a week for the daily edition, or 11 cents for the daily and Sunday editions. All mail subscriptions are invariably payable in advance. Addresses changed as often as desired.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1907.

New York and Virginia Women.

A significant circumstance is revealed in the newspaper dispatches from Houston, Va., telling of the trial of Judge Lovings for shooting a young man whom he believed to have affronted his daughter. It was stated that when the young woman testified in behalf of her father not another woman was in the court room.

The Lovings case and the Thaw trial are strikingly alike. In each there is all the element of sentimental and dramatic appeal that is involved in the invocation of the "unwritten law" as a justification for extreme measures in defending woman and home. The Virginia case has in it everything that the Thaw affair had of excuse for sordid curiosity and silly sentimentality.

Yet while New York women fairly besieged the court where Thaw was tried, and made of the hearing a spectacle and an entertainment, we are assured that not one Virginia woman was in the court room at the most dramatic moment of this trial. There would seem to be some advantage in living in the back woods.

Two Methods.

Sometimes competition is the life of trade, and then again sometimes it is the death of trade and the paralysis of enterprise.

Trolley railroads invaded southern New England and paralleled the lines of the New Haven road, giving the communities for the first time the benefit of a local service such as had long been needed, but which the railroad was not equipped to give.

The New Haven didn't enjoy the competition, and instead of improving its own service so as to meet the competition, bought up the trolley lines. Now there is community of interest between the trolleys and the railroad, and competition is unknown.

In the territory of the Erie, the trolley lines have lately been injuring the local traffic of the railroad, and the Erie management is trying to handle the problem from the other end. Instead of buying and suppressing the trolley lines, it is planning to compete with them, and to this end is perfecting a motor car for use on its lines, that will make direct and telling competition for the trolleys. The motor cars will make trips often, and will stop at all stations; giving in short the same service that trolley lines give.

In one case competition has been put down and the public deprived of much of the benefit of enlarged facilities; in the other competition has forced the railroad to improve its facilities, and the public thus gets double benefits.

A Good Bill.

Most of the barriers to a system of retirement allowance for employees of the Government are removed by the report of the Keep Commission published in this paper of yesterday. Congress may yet not endorse the project. But no little progress has been made when practically all the substantial objections which Congress can urge to it have been met and answered.

Two chief difficulties have heretofore stayed the approval of Senators and Representatives.

The first is that the nation would thus create a civil pension list. The second is that if the clerks themselves bore the burden of the allowances the many who retired from the departments after serving only three or four years would be taxed for the benefit of the few who attained to the retirement age.

The bill reported by the Keep Commission grips those problems at the very beginning. It meets the first by providing that each clerk shall be assessed for his own future annuity, and the second by providing that whatever the length of his service each clerk shall receive on the day of his separation from the service the amount of his assessments with interest. The nation is asked only to advance that sum of money—constantly decreasing until it reached zero—which is required to start the system by retiring the clerks now eligible.

Every man in Congress with com-

mercial training knows the need for such a system in every large business. The others have only to look about them. More than 500 of the liveliest non-governmental enterprises in the country have developed some such means of retiring their oldest employees; and their scope ranges from great combinations like the Standard Oil Company and trunk line railroads to small banks. Hardly one of these 500 assesses the clerk for his own pension. All of them provide for his retirement after long service with the double object of rewarding him and making room for younger blood.

In the departments the fear of discharge in old age and the failure of the Government to pay a wage which will permit of substantial savings against old age, have been primal factors in persuading 25 per cent of the whole body of the clerks to resign every year. They have drained the service of its best abilities. If Congress would have the several bureaus of the Government administered according to the standards of the best non-governmental business it cannot ignore the experience of non-governmental employers as to old-age retirements and competent wages.

A Reverend Speaks Out.

A congregation has been having trouble in Philadelphia. No difference what the denomination, it is enough to say it is known for its intellectuality, for its adherents confess as much. The trouble has had mainly to do with the unpressed trousers of the preacher and a visage regarded as somewhat "harsh and forbidding."

The unfortunate shepherd of this flock was to be kicked out. He appears to have known that the way was clear to the pasture bars. So before he bade his sheep good-by he made a farewell sermon the occasion to free his mind. Here is a sample:

Many ministers are resenting the demand for a simply neutral decorative ministry; a ministry punctilious; a ministry that speaks gently and graciously at 4 o'clock teas and smiles benignly at the bridge whist tables; a ministry whose pulpit utterances have the quality of what country people call "foxfire," a pale phosphorescent glimmer, the product of decayed wood.

There was more of this same temper. His hearers were called "a bridge-whist coterie, a pink tea party" to their astonished faces. Or rather most of them were. The others got it in the back as, horrified, they hurried to the door.

Had they remained they might have heard the truth about ministers' pay: that "the average man without an independent income has no business in the average pulpit;" that "many of our so-called important and aristocratic churches are regularly begging from a fourth to a fifth of their preaching from their ministers;" that the preacher "frequently gives off at the end of the year a large percentage of his salary to meet the ever-recurring deficit in the parish finances."

At this distance, if it be proper, this paper would offer Philadelphia a suggestion. Next time try a paid-up salary and some hearty lay cooperation on the unpressed trousers and forbidding visage. That medicine has been known to work wonders.

Astronomers are reporting the discovery of new canals on Mars. It is with much regret that we are compelled to postpone till another visit the display to the Martians of a handsome new canal in the isthmian region of this planet.

Governor Vandaman got religion at a Mississippi revival and declared that he would be a better man hereafter. The sincerity of his conversion will be attested by the Hon. John Sharp Williams just as soon as the governor concedes that no truly good man ought to try to be a United States Senator.

The entirely expected has happened. The waiters in convention assembled have given out the tip that they will continue to take in the tips.

Now, if they prove that Orchard was as much of a liar as he was of a murderer, and as much of a traitor as he was a liar, it will be necessary to depose Benedict Arnold from the position he has so long occupied.

Friends and supporters of the English house of peers are using the United States Senate as an illustration of the proper status of the upper chamber of a parliament. The Liberals, if they agree to an adjustment on this basis, will at least make future sessions of the commons less strenuous. The work will be done by the lords.

Mark Twain might have known that if he went gallivanting around with those blooming Brits in that fashion something would happen to make him sorry. And it has. The staff of Punch has given its approval to his humor.

Mr. Yoakum, of the Rock-Island Frisco system, is in favor of limiting capitalization by strict laws. Mr. Yoakum might hire a saw mill and turn it loose on the beam in his own eye.

TWO VIEWS OF JONES.

He wore a far and absent look. His massive brow in study bent. Thus solemnly he sat in church. His mind on pious thoughts intent. In fact, so purely did he soar Above this sordid, mundane state, He did not notice when that morn' They passed the plate.

He wore a maniacal look. His eyes and mouth were open wide. And jumping from his grand stand seat He roared with the swelling tide. Then every cent he had he bet In blissful and ecstatic state. It was the time the Giants played— They passed the plate.

—New York Sun.

Mark Twain Tells King Eddie Jokes; All of Voting Age

British Ruler Tries to See Humor in Them.

But Even He Balked At "Two Chairs" Gag.

You heard that Mark Twain met King Edward in London? No? Yes? Well, it is this way, says the New York Evening World.

Whenever King Edward meets an American—especially when he meets an American humorist—he wants to hear a story, a funny story. Some there be on this side of the water who allege that King Edward wouldn't know a funny story if it walked up to him and pulled his whiskers, but of such is the Clan-na-Gael.

Of course, the King wanted to hear Mark Twain say something laughable. Mark lit one of the King's superior cigars and sprang this:

"Joseph H. Choate was seated in his law office one day, when a young man entered, and, in a rather pompous manner, announced:

"I am John Jones."
"Ah, said the lawyer, 'take a chair.'"
"Yes," continued the young man. "I am the son-in-law of General Smith."

"Indeed," replied Mr. Choate, bowing low. "Take two chairs!"

His 'Ighness Was Game.

His 'Ighness was p-o-p-e-yed but game. He was just about to inquire if Mr. Choate's caller was a Siamese twin or something on that order, don't you know, when our beloved humorist cut loose with the following:

"A negro exhorter at a great revival in the South shouted:
"Come up, and jine de army ob de Lord!"

"Ise done jined," replied one of the congregation.
"What'd you jine?" asked the preacher.

"Baptis' church."
"Wy, chile," replied the exhorter, 'yoh ain't in de army—yoh's in de navy!"

This one sent the King to the ropes, but he returned as gamely as an old man could. Just as he had framed a question relative to the connection between a baptism and a battleship, the merciless humorist handed out one that had never failed.

"Abe White, a Virginia darkey, was arrested on suspicion of having stolen chickens. When he was brought before the squire the next morning he was asked:

"Abe, are you the defendant in this case?"
"No, sah, Yo' Honor," replied Abe. "Ise de man what stole de chickens."

Here Twain Butts In.

The King started toward a push button in the wall to summon the captain of the guards. Twain headed him off. His majesty's rubicund countenance was wrinkled into lines of perplexity. Bracing himself with a palpable effort he prepared for the next.

"A school teacher was lecturing on natural history and told how the English sparrows had been imported to kill the worms on the trees in the parks."

"The sparrows," she said, "have become almost as numerous as the worms were."

"Noticing that Johnny Jones was inattentive she suddenly asked:
"Now, Johnny, which do you think are the worst—the worms or the sparrows?"

"Don't know," answered Johnny, "I never had the sparrows."

At the mention of English sparrows King Edward perceptibly brightened. He imagined he was going to hear something that would allow him to twist Mark Twain with being a nature faker. As the story proceeded tears filled the royal eyes and at the wind-up he was weeping.

"Was there not something of that kind in Boston?" he inquired.
Mark Twain disclaimed to answer, but hurried him along to the fifth yarn.

"My friend, Senator Depew, boarded a street car one day. A politician was with him, and the Senator handed the conductor 10 cents.

"One of Depew's Worst."
"A block or two further on the conductor went through the car again, and Depew handed him another dime."

"But I have your fares already," protested the conductor.
"I know it," answered Depew. "This money is for the company."

"I thought Mr. Depew had told me everything," sobbed the King. "He never told me that. It is true that Mr. Depew rides in a tram?"

"There was a time in New York, not long ago," responded Mark, "when they would let him aboard a car on the Canal street cross-town line. But here is one, your majesty, that I am sure will hit you in Buckington Palace—in other words, right where you live."

And then, pitilessly and concisely, he put this one over the plate:

"A tramp rang Dr. Smith's bell, and a woman came to the door.
"Madam," said the tramp, 'will you please ask the doctor to give me a pair of old pants?"

"She smiled, and said: 'I don't think they will answer.'"
"Why not?" whined the tramp.

"Because I am the doctor," said she. "There was a loud crash. When assistance arrived the tramp was down and out, murmuring to himself:

"Suffragettes! Suffragettes! Suffragettes! Suffragettes! Suffragettes! Why don't these American humorists stay at home?"

SETS GOBBLER ON EGGS, INTERFERED WITH HENS

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 26.—Because an old gobbler always chased off the turkey hens that were trying to do their duty in hatching out a brood of young turkeys, Mrs. John Stought, of Allentown, took the twenty-two eggs and put them under the old gobbler, shutting him to his task. The latter has now been "on the job" for two weeks and gives no signs of weakening. He is very cross, though, and no doubt will make a poor mother for the brood.



HAUNT HIS ENEMY, SUICIDE'S THREAT

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26.—"Curse him," may my ghost haunt him as long as he lives," was a sentence in a letter left addressed to his wife by William Fleischer, Jr., of 23 Moffatt street, Brooklyn, who killed himself at the home of Lloyd Knapp, where he was a guest.

FOR THE WANTS OF THE PEOPLE GOVERNMENT WANTS DEVICE TO DELIVER MAIL BAGS FROM SWIFT TRAINS.

"A big fortune awaits the man who can design a scheme for delivering mail bags from moving trains," declared Second Assistant Postmaster General McCleary today. "A substitute for twine in wrapping up letters will also bring great riches to the inventor."

"Men with brains have been experimenting for years to solve the problem of how mail bags shall be received from trains under full speed. Every day hundreds of mail sacks are thrown from fast moving trains on to the platforms of stations where it is impossible to make stops. The bags are frequently ground under the wheels by suction, are ground to pieces and the mail is scattered broadcast. If they escape destruction in this way they are badly torn and knocked about by ordinary rough handling."

"The Government has hunted in vain for a practical device for catching these flying mail bags. A simple hook device has been adopted by which a passing train takes up a waiting mail bag. This is done by means of a hook and catcher. The same scheme has been tried for delivering bags, but has been found unsuccessful, the momentum gained in discharging the 200-pound bag being too great to be withstood by a device of this kind. The Government will pay a big price for the inventor of a patent which solves this problem."

"We are also looking for an economical substitute for twine. In every postoffice of the country letters are wrapped up with twine on being made ready for delivery. The Government pays hundreds of thousands of dollars every year for twine. We have had all kinds of substitutes offered, but none has proved satisfactory. Plenty of practical devices have been submitted for bundling up letters, but they all failed before the test of quickly untying them. One snap of the scissors and the twine is severed. A good fastener which can be disposed of instantly will be worth a fortune to the inventor."

SEA POSTOFFICES ON OCEAN LINERS

If Second Assistant Postmaster General McCleary succeeds in some plans he has in mind, sea postoffices will be established on the ships of the Cunard and the French Steamship companies' lines, the only trans-Atlantic liners which are equipped with post-office facilities.

Overtures have been made to these two companies looking to the equipment of postoffices on their ships. Mr. McCleary will go to Europe soon to investigate certain postal affairs. While abroad he will confer with the officers of the two steamship lines and endeavor to complete arrangements by which American and foreign employees will be placed on vessels of these two lines.

JAMESTOWN EXPENSES REDUCED 40 PER CENT

NORFOLK, Va., June 26.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Jamestown Exposition, action was taken which completely revolutionizes the management of the exposition, now in complete charge of Director General Barr. A committee report was received recommending that the seven departments of the exposition, each with a governor at its head, be merged into four committees, with one headed each, which means that the board of governors, with salaries of its members ranging from \$10,000 to \$5,000 annually, will be legislated out of existence. The operating expenses of the exposition were slashed down about 40 per cent, or from \$120,000 to \$74,000 monthly.

JUDGE GRAY CONDEMNS NEW FEDERAL POLICY

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Pa., June 26.—Federal Circuit Justice George Gray, of Delaware, in a remarkable address before the Pennsylvania Bar Association here condemned the recent Roosevelt Root utterances as to proposed Federal seizure of interstate commerce thus: "And we are to say of the suggestion recently made that if Congress is dissatisfied with the control given it by the Constitution over interstate commerce, it may arrogate to itself the power to control all commerce."

"If this can be carried out what police power of the State, however essential its existence, will be left at the mercy of the caprice of Congress?"

"I do not believe this new federalism will commend itself to the calm judgment of the American people."

GOV. VARDAMAN REPENTS: NOW EVANGELIST'S RECRUIT

JACKSON, Miss., June 26.—Governor Vardaman joined a long list of recruits credited to the earnest work of the Rev. Mr. Cates, the revivalist, who has been winning scores of converts daily.

The governor has attended the meetings so often as time would permit, and last night, when the evangelist made a plea to those who were in error to come forward and signify their intentions to do better, Governor Vardaman arose and strode resolutely to the front of the altar. In a clear, distinct, and potent voice he said: "I surrender all to the cause of Christ."

ALGERIA WANTS WASPS TO KILL HORSE FLIES

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—The American wasp is to be used in a campaign of extermination of the horse fly in darkest Africa. By request to Louisiana Prop Post Commission, Abraham Rosenheim, assistant entomologist, is sending an assignment of these "horse guards" from Cameron parish, where the wasps attain unusual size and ferocity. A band of embryo stingers will be shipped by way of Havre on the steamship Louisiana, refrigerated baskets with the pupae of the insect.

May Bar Tuberculosis By a State Quarantine, Declares Army Surgeon

Asserts Consumption Is Contagious Like Scarlet Fever, But Shutting Out Health Seekers a Delicate Question.

Following the recently announced determination of the Texas health authorities to debar consumptives from that State, a retired army surgeon who is considered an expert on tuberculosis said today:

"As a retired official I have nothing to say regarding the probable action of the Marine Hospital Corps authorities in event Texas should put her threat into execution, but at the same time I am personally of the opinion that the State can quarantine against tuberculosis in the same manner that it can against scarlet fever."

"The question presented is a peculiar and delicate one. There are two classes to be considered—the sick and the well. I can appreciate the feeling of the well people of Texas, and other Western States, too, who daily have hundreds of consumptives thrown into their midst, sometimes in the last stages of the disease. Were these invalids all people of means, able to obtain the proper medical attention, the situation might be different, but it is a lamentable fact that a number of tuberculosis patients visit Southern Texas, who are barely able to pay their railroad fare there."

"Death in a great many cases follows soon after, and instances are not infrequent where city and State authorities have to provide means of burial."

The presence of these people who are not able to receive the proper medical attention, and, therefore, do not take the proper precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, must of necessity be objectionable to the well people of that State.

"On the other hand it seems a hardship to deprive anyone of these unfortunate sufferers of the benefits of a better climate and the remedies provided by nature. To prohibit their going to a climate which will make recovery possible, or at least prolong life, seems a cruel discrimination. The case is all the more pathetic when the sufferer is financially unable to pay for skilled treatment, and as a last resort flies to the pure air and dry climate provided by nature."

"The Marine Hospital authorities some years ago considered a matter of this kind, and at that time considered the passing of regulations which would prevent the entrance into the United States by way of any of its ports, of consumptive immigrants. No bitter protest was made against such discrimination, however, on the part of the medical profession generally, that the idea was abandoned, and since that time no further effort has been made by either National or State authorities to quarantine tuberculosis."

"Strictly speaking, I believe the disease to be quarantinable, as it is undoubtedly contagious, but as I have said before, the courts will have to untirely different classes to deal with, each worthy of consideration and their rights as American citizens—those who are sick and those who are blessed with health."

HOBSON PLOWS SOIL INSTEAD OF THE SEA; NOW FARMERS' FRIEND

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, erstwhile apostle of a billion-dollar navy, has changed his mind.

The gallant captain has decided to go in for agriculture, instead of war. No more will he worry himself and the rest of the country with the specter of Yellow Peril and Japanese menace. He is going to quit the sea and devote himself to farming.

The fact is that the captain has discovered the United States. He lived on the water so long that he got a notion that it was the most important thing in the world, simply because it was the biggest. And the story of how he discovered his mistake is curious and characteristic.

When Captain Hobson broke into

CEASE OPPOSITION TO J. H. BANKHEAD

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 26.—The twenty-four hours practically assured the election of John H. Bankhead for the balance of the term of John T. Morgan, in the Senate, it now being evident that there will be no opposition on the part of the forces of the State administration heretofore hostile.

After a conference with the governor, Henry B. Gray, lieutenant governor and members of the railroad commission, gave out a statement to the effect that Bankhead had been nominated overwhelmingly by the people, and would not be opposed.

COMPARES HOUSE OF LORDS WITH THE U. S. SENATE

LONDON, June 26.—In the house of commons the debate on the premier's resolution with regard to the house of lords was resumed.

Arthur Hamilton Lee, Conservative member for Hampshire, said the government's grievance was that the house of commons was not allowed to have its own way in everything. He declared that no chamber in any important country had such a privilege, and instanced the United States, where the Senate even has the right to deal with money bills.

OFFERS BRIBE OF \$70,000, CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY

PITTSBURGH, June 26.—Charles R. Richardson, a broker, was convicted in criminal court of conspiring with Harvey P. Bostaph, Joseph Flaherty, and J. H. Millholland to attempt to bribe councilmen with \$70,000 to pass the Pittsburgh and Tube City railroad franchise ordinance.

This Afternoon's Concert AT THE CAPITOL

5:55 P. M.
U. S. MARINE BAND
Lieutenant W. H. Santelmann, Leader

March....."With Sword and Lance".....Starke
Overture....."1812".....Tschalkowsky
Two movements from ballet, "Feramors".....Rubinstein
(a) Bajadertanz, No. 1.
(b) Lichtertanz der Braute von Kasmir.
Clarinet solo....."9th Fantasia".....Brepant
Musician Jacques Louis Vanpoucke.
Grand scenes from....."Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
Waltz....."Freuet Euch des Lebens".....Strauss
Descriptive....."A Hunting Scene".....Bucalossi
"The Star-Spangled Banner."